

CURSO DE VERANO – 2012 – 20847/UAH
“AVANCES EN FISIOLÓGÍA RENAL Y VASCULAR”

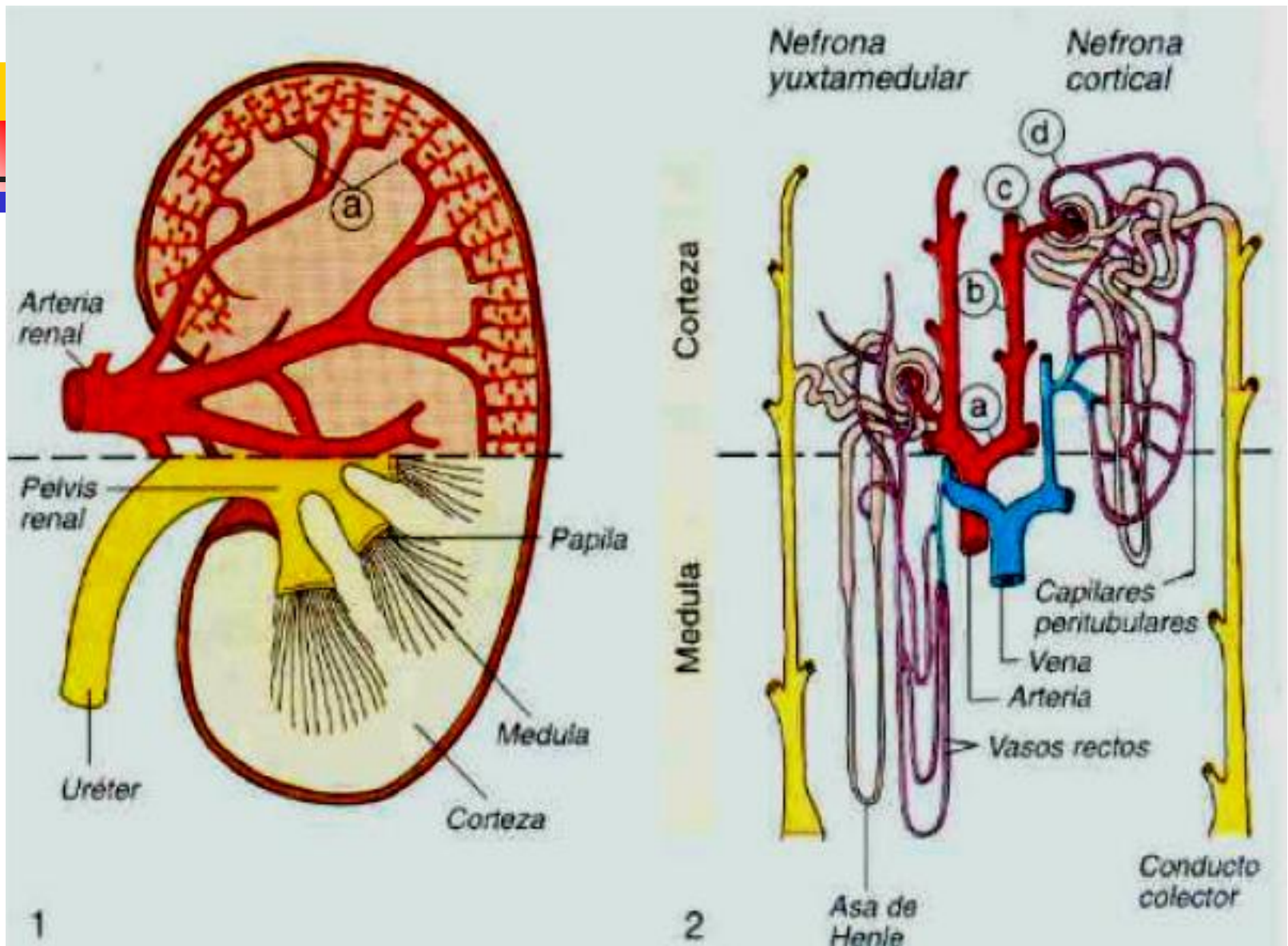
“Fisiología renal. Una comprensión integrada desde una perspectiva molecular.”

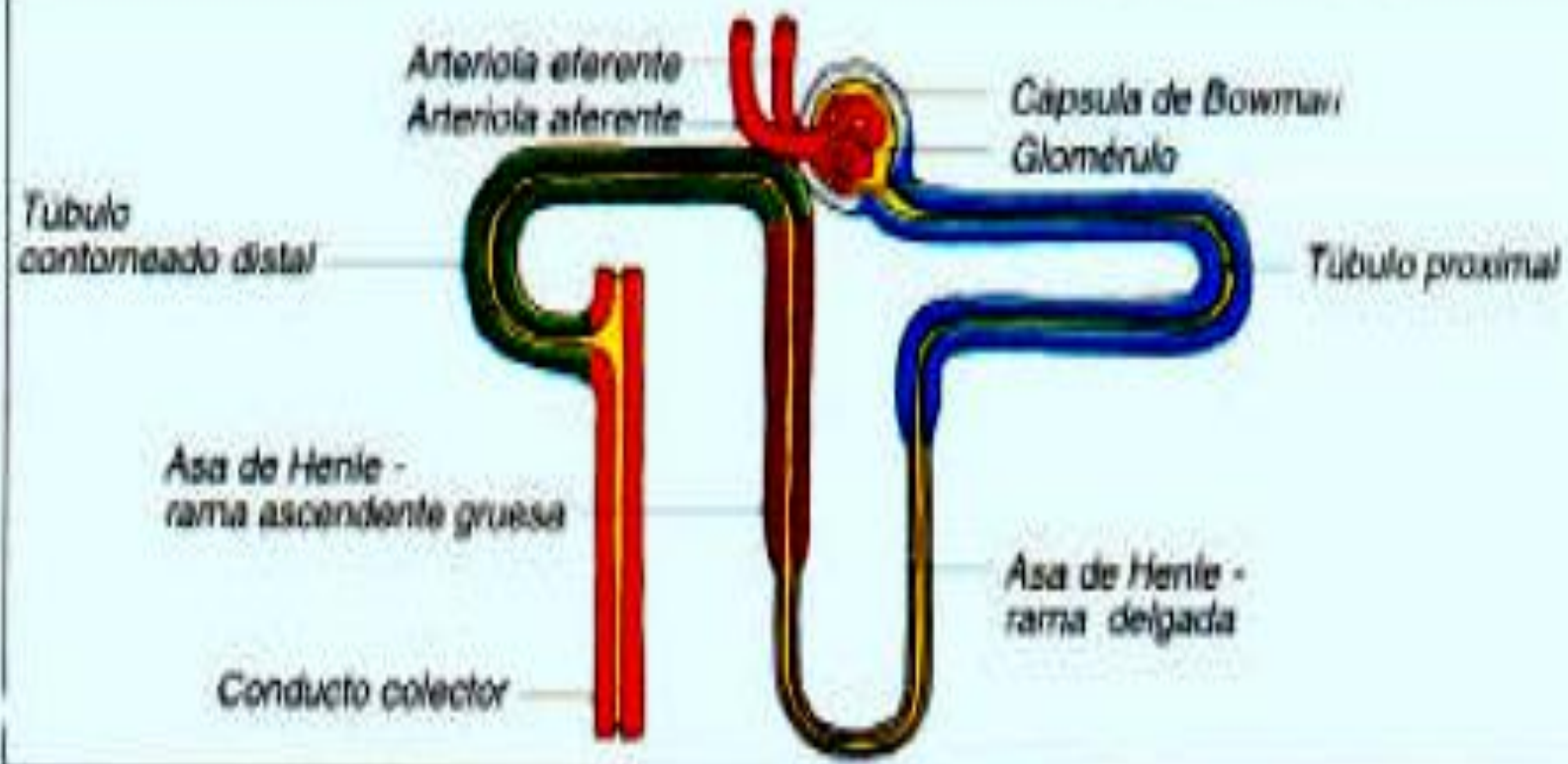


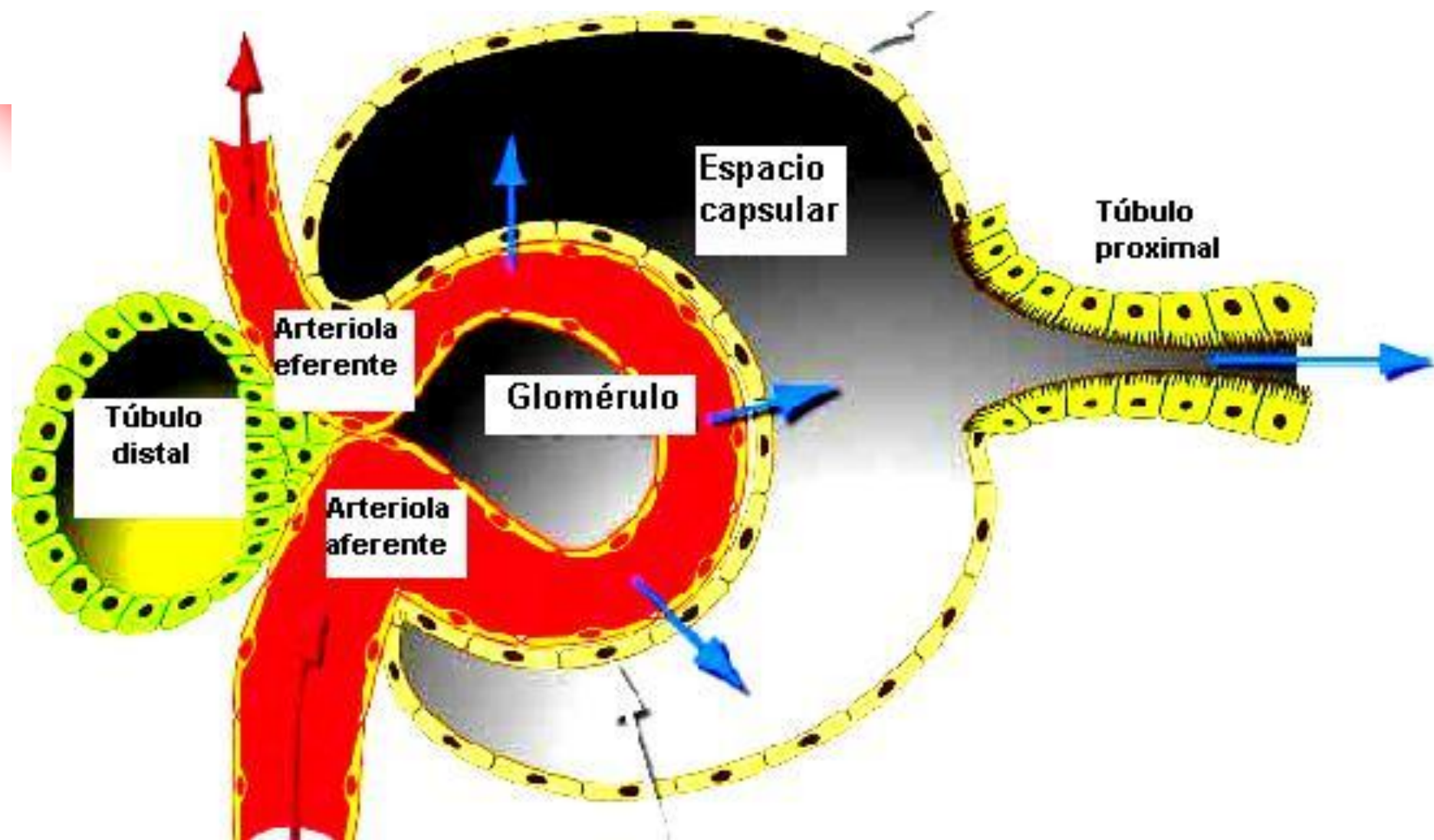
FISIOLOGÍA RENAL

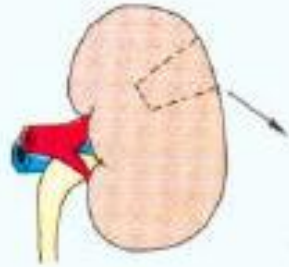


ESTRUCTURA RENAL









Reborde en cepillo



Mitocondrias

Laberinto basolateral

Célula del túbulo proximal



Sin reborde en cepillo

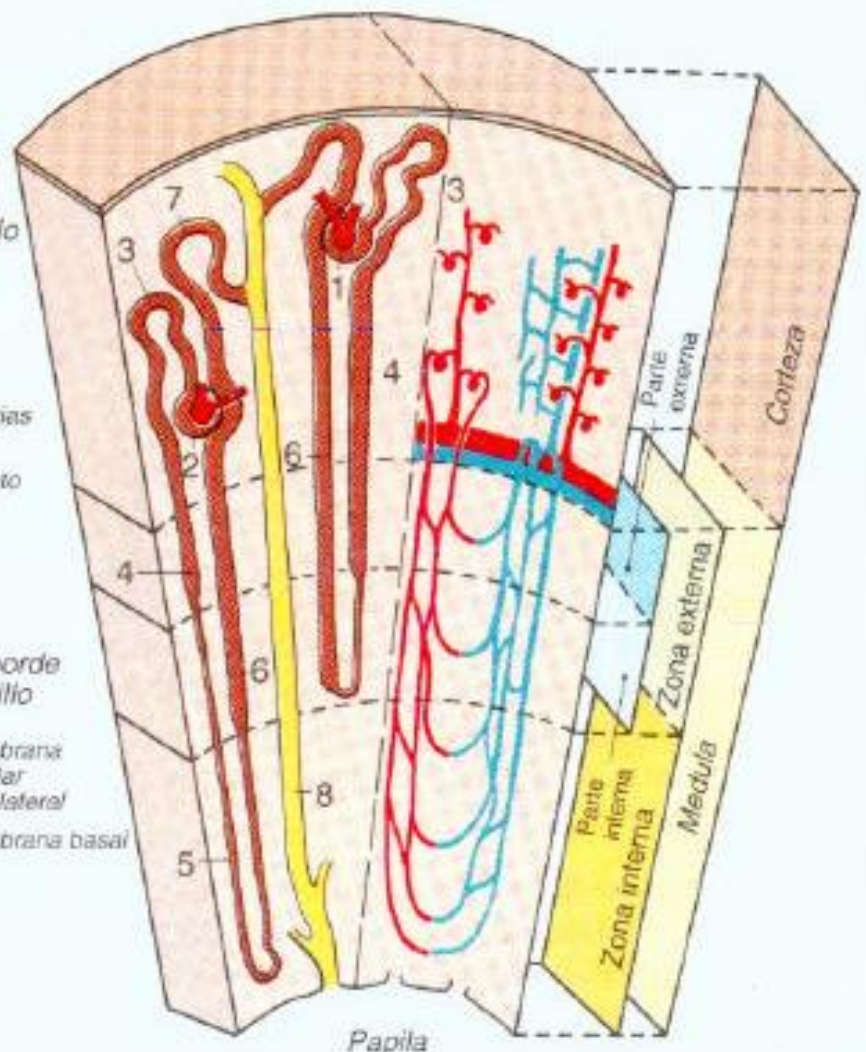
Membrana celular basolateral

Membrana basal

Célula del túbulo distal



Célula de asa de Henle



Corteza

Parte externa

Zona externa

Parte interna

Zona interna

Medula

Papila

3

4

4

5

7

2

6

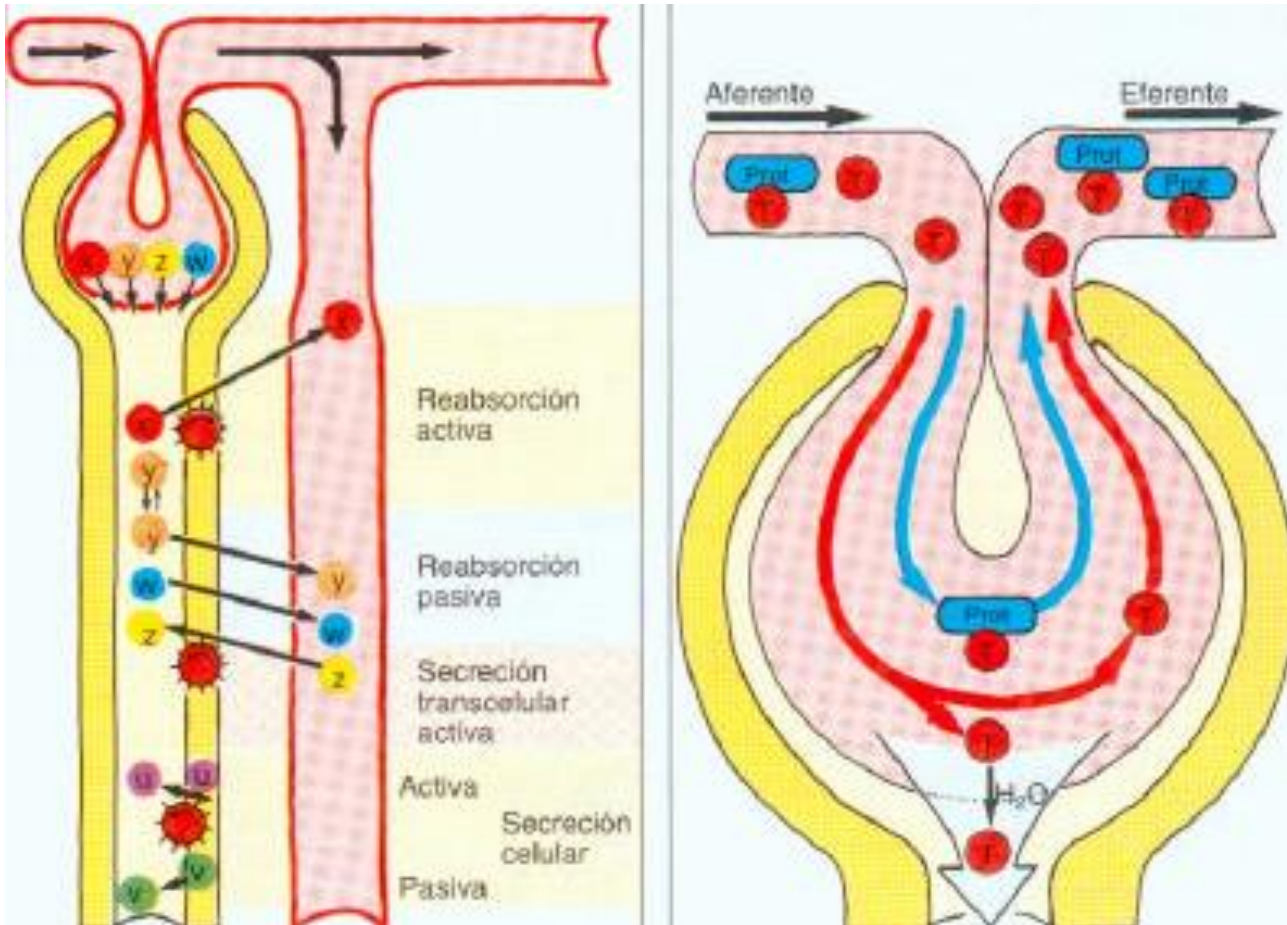
8

3

4

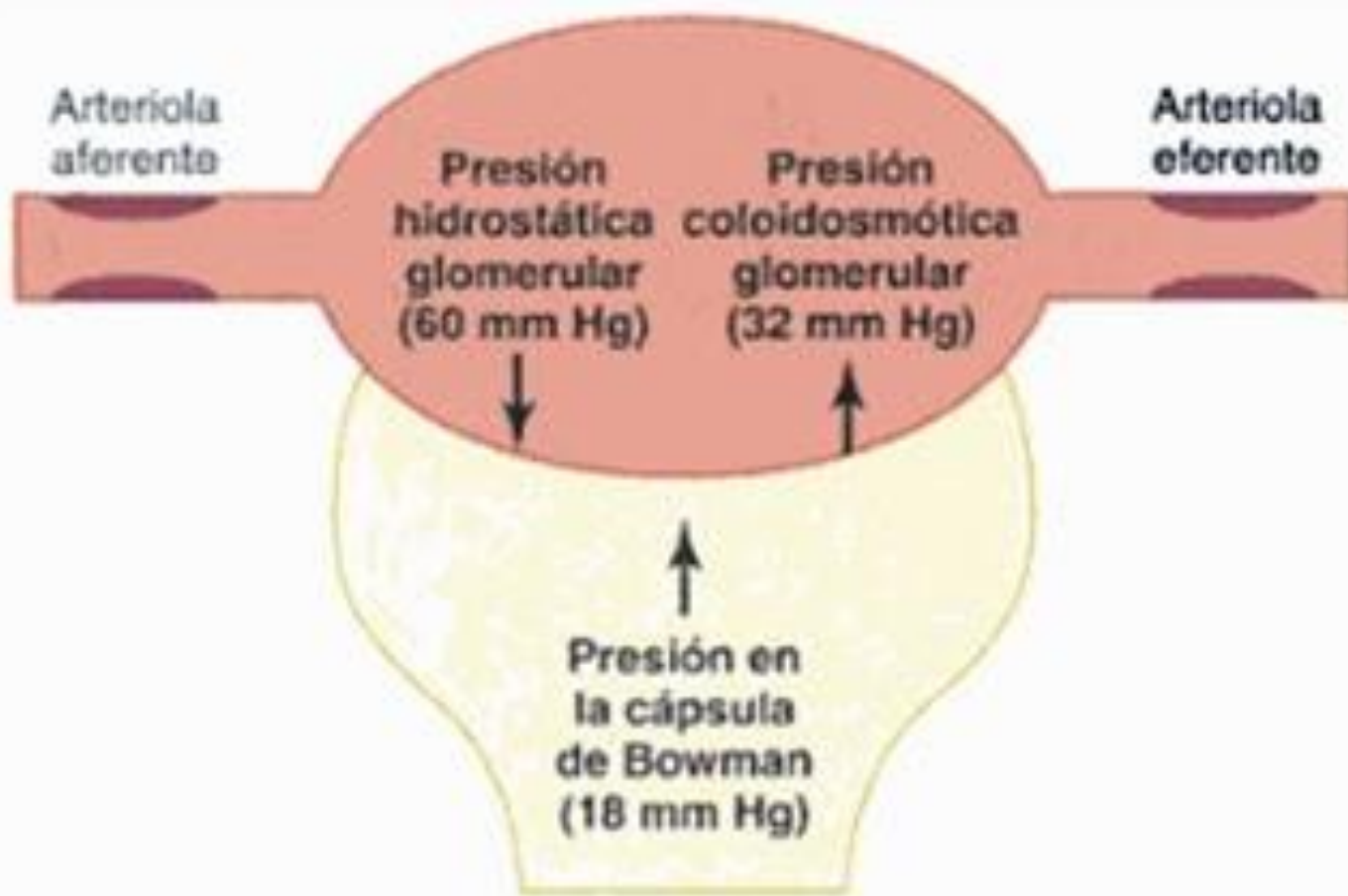
6

FUNCIÓN RENAL





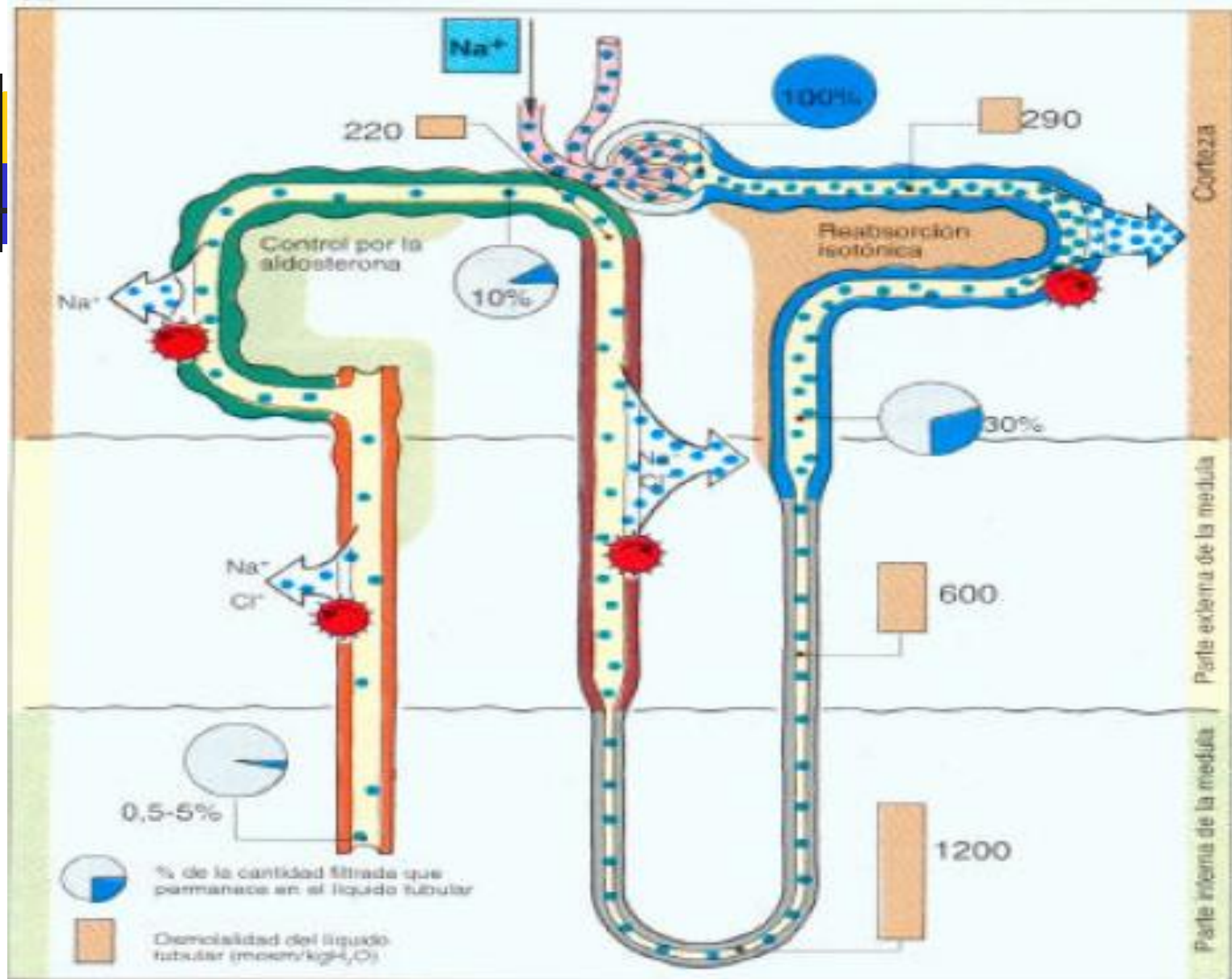
FUNCIÓN GLOMERULAR



$$\text{Presión de filtración neta (10 mm Hg)} = \text{Presión hidrostática glomerular (60 mm Hg)} - \text{Presión en la cápsula de Bowman (18 mm Hg)} - \text{Presión oncótica glomerular (32 mm Hg)}$$



FUNCIÓN TUBULAR



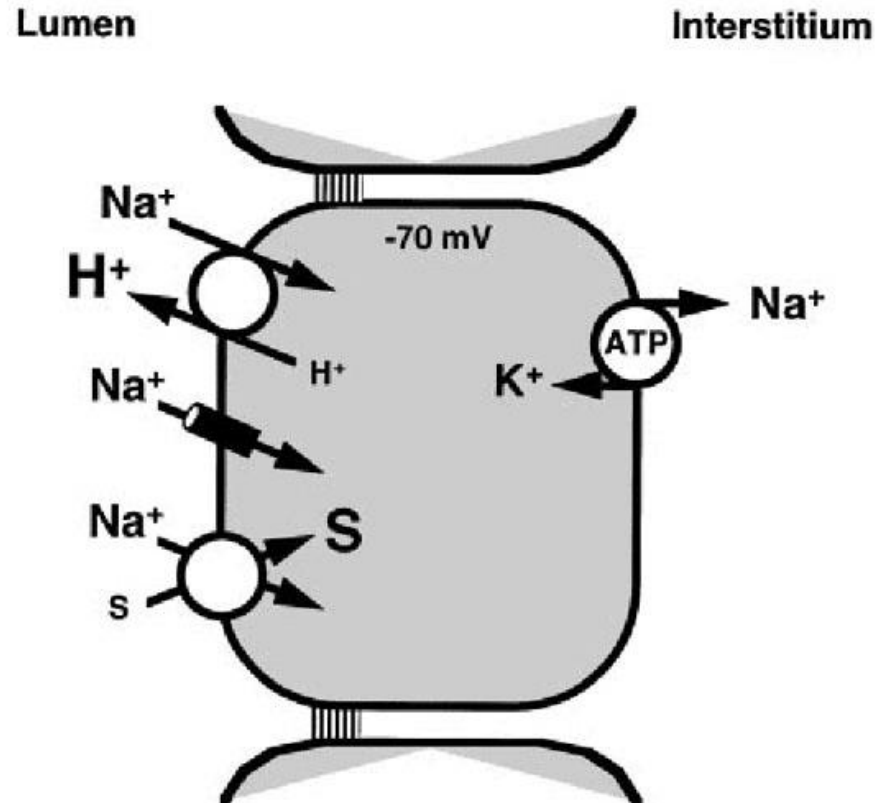


FIG. 3.

All nephron segments have common transport properties: a single layer of cells connected by junctional complexes near their luminal aspects, basolateral Na^+ - K^+ -ATPase, and passive Na^+ entry across the luminal entry that may be dissipative or coupled to active antiport or cotransport of other solutes (S). It is primarily the details of the luminal entry process that differ among nephron segments.

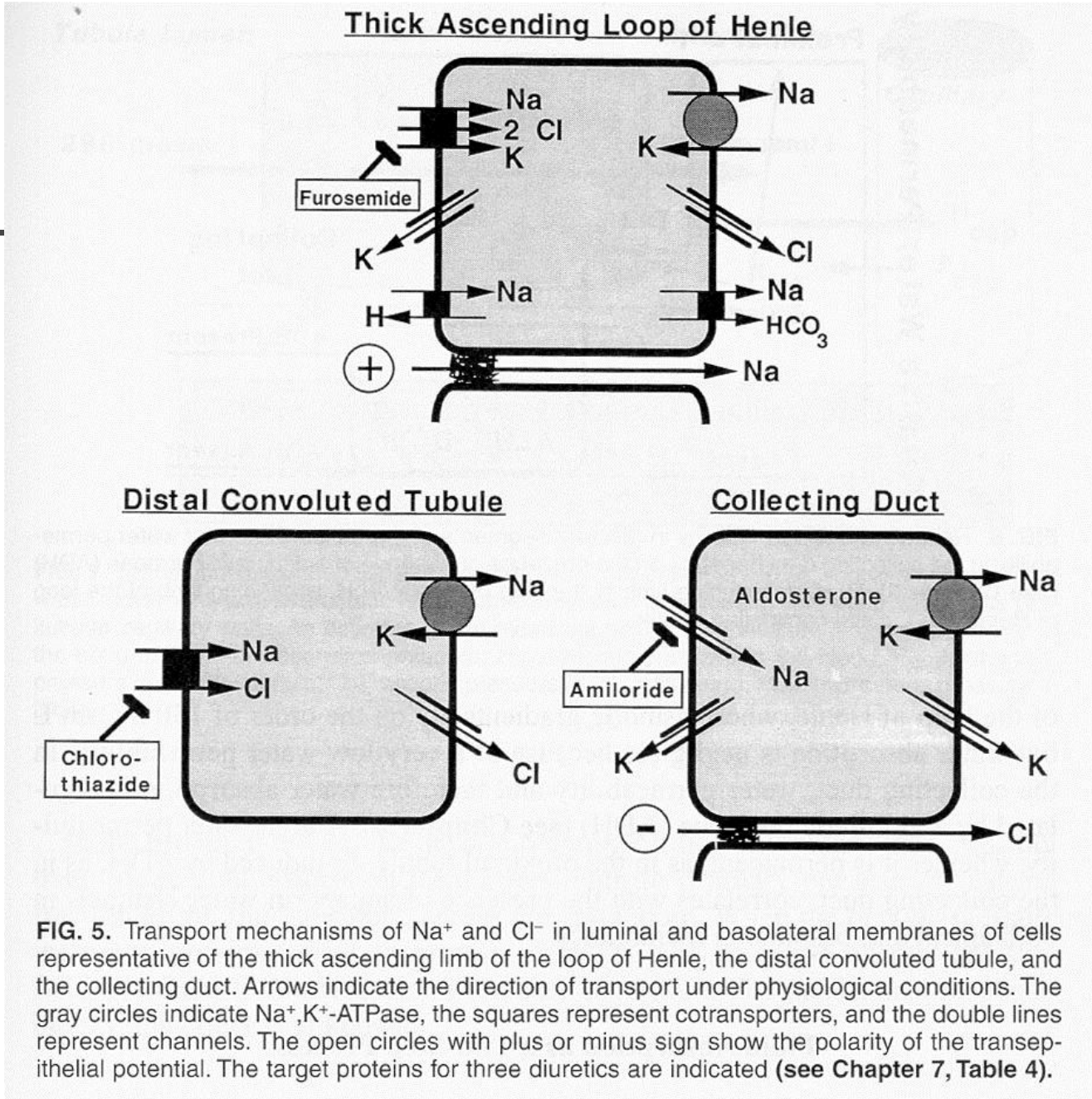
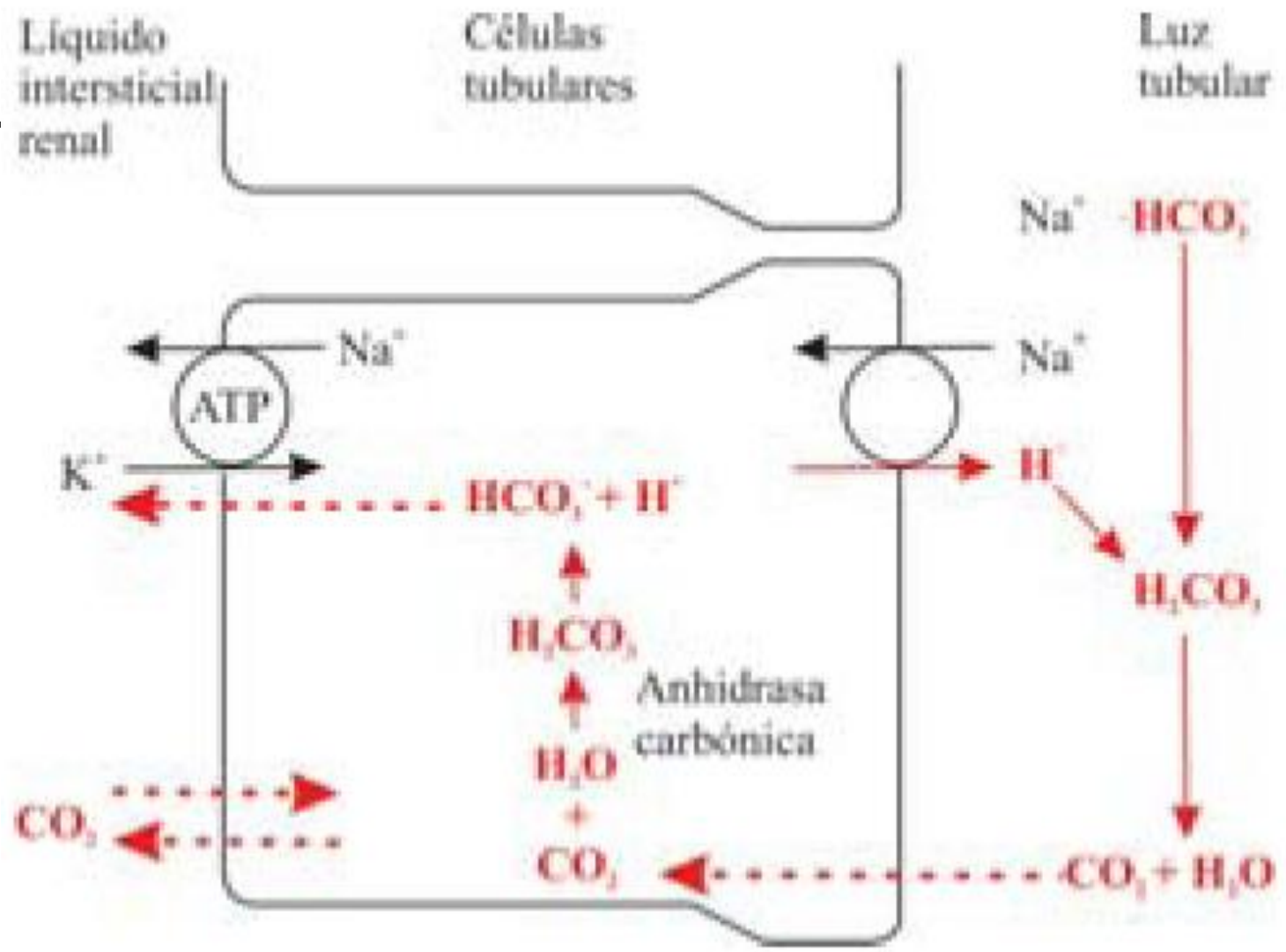
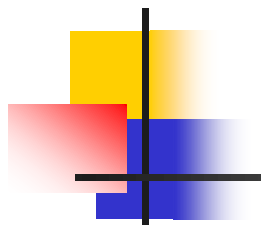
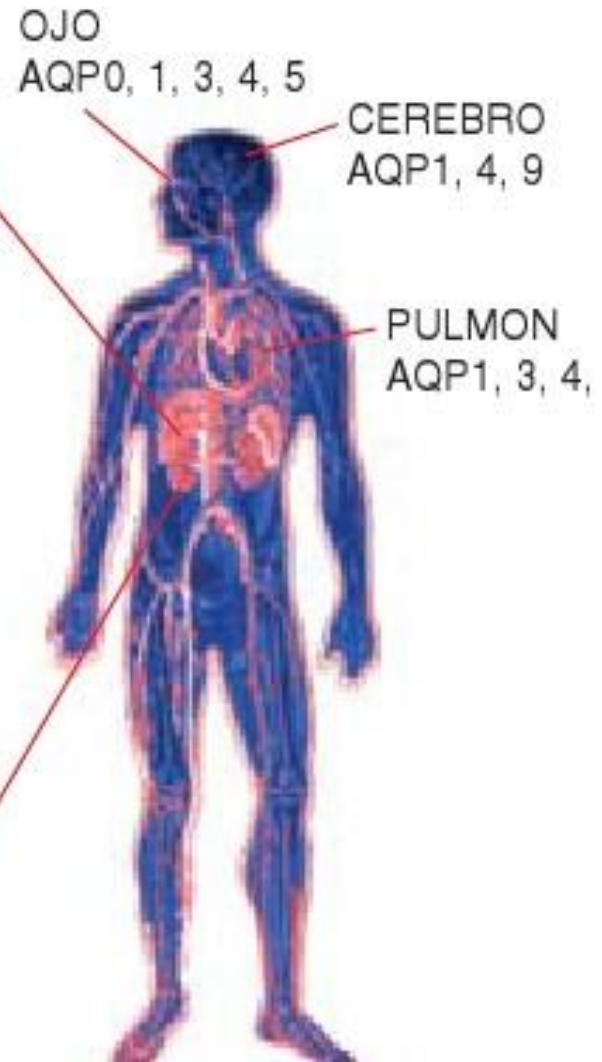
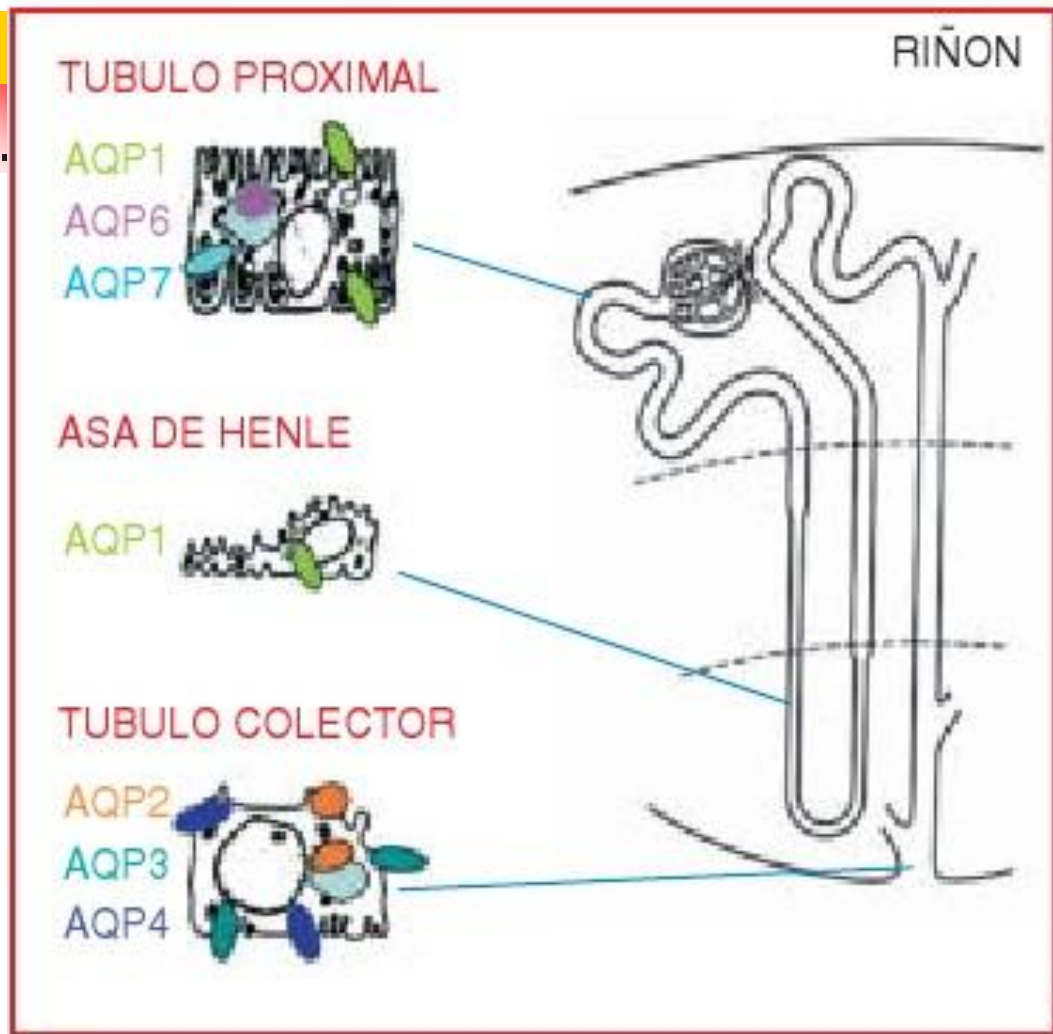


FIG. 5. Transport mechanisms of Na^+ and Cl^- in luminal and basolateral membranes of cells representative of the thick ascending limb of the loop of Henle, the distal convoluted tubule, and the collecting duct. Arrows indicate the direction of transport under physiological conditions. The gray circles indicate Na^+, K^+ -ATPase, the squares represent cotransporters, and the double lines represent channels. The open circles with plus or minus sign show the polarity of the transepithelial potential. The target proteins for three diuretics are indicated (see Chapter 7, Table 4).







FUNCIÓN ENDOCRINA



FUNCIÓN ENDOCRINA

- Síntesis de renina
- Síntesis de eritropoyetina
- Hidroxilación del calcidiol
- Síntesis de factores vasoactivos